er The publication office of the Narroua REFIREJOAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's book store. Entrance on Seventh street

#### Friday, August 22, 1862.

NOW RESTORE ARE RECEIVED

The New Orleans correspondent (August 5 of the New York Herald gives the following fore alluded:

"Yesterday morning we had a little ekirmish with some thirty armed negroes who were seek ing their freedom. They came from the plantations of Mesers. Morgan and Walker, about thirty miles down the coast. They arrived in the city at lour in the morning, and as they were marching up the levee, when near the French marked, they were ordered by four policemen to hat; and on refusing to do so, the policemen attempted to arrest them and called for add. A number of other policemen some arrived, and immediately a serious fight sunsed, the negroes being armed with sugar cane knives. They were getting the best of the policemen, when four soldiers of the Tweltth Malne regiment came to their aid; when, after a struggle, in which the negroes fought desparately, the police and soldiers were visitorious.

One negro was killed, nine wounded, and "Yesterday morning we had a little skirm

One negro was killed, nine wounded, and

One negro was killed, nine woulded, allow the police were pretty badly wounded. The negroes said they were armed only to reviet any attempt on the road to return them to slavery.

There can be no question but that the police men did their duty in arresting any band of armed men, whether black or white; but if costom had not made it a law in this State for

caping negroes considerably higher, but the variations in the details otherwise are not imters are rebels, as the presumption is that they are, they are emancipated by the Confi-cation Act. Gen. Butler must see to it that that act is enforced, and not suffer it to be verridden by a pro-slavery police, or by poice regulations heretofore established at New Orleans in the interest of slavery. It is because they were armed. They would been equally set upon by the police i

There are contingencies in which it would be very convenient to have a large negro poin New Orleans. It would be a sect rity, quite equal to gunboats, against any treamble outbreak on the part of the disaffected portion of the whites. A New Orleans corrependent (August 10) of the Boston Journa

"The troops in this department are not yet up to the idea, charming the negroes, though it cannot be demand that they are rapidly coming to it. If an attack were to be made by a mob or any other internal force, a free fight from the darkeys would be unanimously altoned, if not applauded. The fact is, we are getting tolerably sick of the pride and inaclience of these slaveholders, who talk about the 'constitutional rights' of the South. I do not believe that the time is fully come to arm the negroes, but I am convinced that a little more querilla warfare will fit our people for almost

## A PARCY DESTCH.

The St. Louis Republican says: "The framers of our Constitution and the fathers of our country thought it possible and quite practicable to units under one head free communities. For years the political arrangements they made worked harmoniously. in their proper ephere a sphere indicat in their proper sphere—a sphere indicated by continguity, climate, and agricultural productions. The free did the same. None but one-idea men, or agrictors thought of planting slavery in Michigan, or of reducing it to the wighes of the people of Tennessee. And nuder the simple and obvious rules the work of peopling the United States might have gone forward in definitely.

ment of the history of the codntry, the princi pal one being that there is not a word of

The fathers of the country not one did no intend that slavery should be extended anywhere, but they intended and expected that i would be short-lived where it then existed. It nearly seventy years since Gen. Washing ton wrote that its abolition in Maryland could "not be long postponed," and be desired and labored for the same result in Virginia.

There is no reason in "contiguity, climate, or be tolerated in Missouri more than in Illinois and it would be even more profitable in the latter State, than it is or ever can be in Florida. The "fathers of our country" certainly never thought of "planting slavery" anywhere, b they never had any difficulty about "refusing I to the wishes of the people." They "refused it to the repeated "wishes of the people" of Indiana and Illinois expressed through their Territorial Legislatures. Several reports were made and accepted, in our earlier Congresses against complying with this sort of "wishes. One of these reports was made by John Randolph of Virginia. If the editors of the St. Louis Republican will take the trouble to read the history of the country, they will write no more such paragraphs as the one we have d, imputing to the "father's of our country" a policy contradicted by all their acts.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.-A few days ago. and emancipated twenty two slaves claimed to do not know whether the Northern States have belong to Willis Hoard, William Gardner, and oran-all active and notey rebels, who have been arrested and confined in the Gratlot atreet prison. The negroes have received their papers. There were twelve of them in one family, women and children included. It was reported that kidnappers were on their track, trying to persuade the delighted creatures to go into the interior of Missouri, or the promise of comfortable homes and good the command of the Army of the Potomac as wages; but this game was blocked by the efforts of a few intelligent free colored men. The visit of the President to the Peninsula. who provided them with means to reach a soon after the battle-week, is said to have had eafer locality.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July (Scott's Hudson Taylor. It is an interesting number, as will be seen by the contents:

as will be seen by the contents:
The Life and Policy of Pitt; Dr. Davidson's
Introduction to the Old Testament; Election
Expanses; Sir William Hamilton his Postrines
of Perception and Judgment; English Rule in
India; Celebrated Literary Friendships; The
Down of Animal Life; Contemporary Litera-

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, August 18, 1862. I understood here this morning that the pub-lic tone was much more observed throughout New England than it was three weeks ago, the favorable change being caused by the draft ordered of 200,000 men, the impetus given to volumeering by that order, the active movements of Gen. Pope, and finally the withdraws tion to the Peninssin. This evening, Boston jubilant over the authentic accounts receive of the bloody repulse of Gen. Breckinridge Baton Rouge. The people see that the war tooly to be ended by fighting, and they prefe even defeats to inaction. If they can have victories, so much the better. But at all events

I see that the Fourteenth Maine regimen was in the battle at Baton Rouge, and lo That is the Arcostock regimen raised in the extreme northeast extremity of the State, which runs up quite to the latitud of Quebec. Arosstook county, with a popu lation of twenty thousand, has sent two thou and men into the field, and no hardier braver soldiers can be raised in the world. B what a strange f stune it is, that they are no mate and among scenery so different from the of Napoleon dreamed of the warm sun of the native skies, while they were perishing amon these sons of Northeastern Maine, who has fallen at Baton Rouge, may have turned to the pines, the rocks, and the cool streams of their Arctic bomes.

I observe the statement that Albert Pike, Arkansas, assigns as one reason for leaving th Confederate service, the "rulu" of his privat affairs. He never had any private affairs, ex plundering the Government by means of It dian treaties and claims, and was always in adition of "ruin," as too many people Washington know to their sorrow Marcy once said to meabout one of my clients. whose intelerable sufferings I was expatiating upon, " he has been ruined ever since I knew im, and always will be."

I notice here and there among a class of ne papers of the stamp of the N. Y. Times, which of Gen. McClellan, a little fling at the Secretary of War. Six weeks ago they were pouring whole broadsides into Mr. Stanton. What we sear from them now, is nothing but scattering shots from a defeated and flying army. The event has demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. nton's opposition to the Peninsula policy. and he has at this moment a strength with the country, which makes the malice of his enemies utterly i.npotent. They know it, and their cries of foiled malice may be passed by with

FREE NEGROES OVERSUNNING THE NORTH-Gov. Boutwell, in his speech at the War Meeting in this city, made one of the best practical oticed for some time, viz : that, in the actual adition of things, nothing but the entire ab dition of slavery at the South will prevent a large influx of blacks into the free States. Up der the legislation of Congress, freeing all slaves who escape into our lines, all found in places which we may capture, the immediate families of such as we may employ as soldier or as laborers connected with our armies, and the rebellion, the number emancipated, must at the South, these emanoipated negroes will no used of by colonization abroad, but those must be driven North. The slaveholders of he South had commenced expelling free ne gross before this war began, and when the number was small. They would push this policy with redoubled zeal, if slavery survives the war. They would be compelled to do it,

ry so that free negroes can remain at the outh, or its continuance and the consequen expulsion into the free States of all the blacks mancipated by the progress of our armie

## ARMY LIST OF THE WESTERS

We have received from the publisher, Ge-5. Smith, box 1345, Chicago, a copy of the Official Army List of the Western States, containing the names of all the officers in the various regiments from the States of Illinois Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, " why slavery should Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado This book must be invaluable to all classes of our Western people, and most especially to all who have business with the army. Postmast ers, who certainly have more business wi hem, in these times, than any other class should each have a copy of this work in their

espective offices. An unfortunate habit has grown up among persons having friends in the army, in direct ing their letters in the care of captains withou giving the number of the regiment, and the ouns of the State. The book before us will in some respects, obviate this difficulty, but we call attention to this fact at the request of persons engaged in the post office in this city who have the best reasons in the world for knowing, because of the vast number of mili tary letters possing through their bands dally. and we know of no better way to call attention

to it, than in connection with this work, We hope the publisher will extend his lists and include especially the State of Ohio. We such lists; If not, they should speedily get them out. The price of this work, post is 50 cents. Address George B. Smith, Box 1345, Chicago. Illinois.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. The Hartford Daily Post, August 20, says: "We have private but direct and trastworthy information that General McCiellan will resign soon as the new change of position is effected

CONFISCATED CARGOES SOLD .- On Tuesday edition) has just been received, and for sale by last eight hundred bales of cetten and other to one hundred and sixty sores upon settling to accept the proffered boon. goods, comprising the cargoes of two vesselsthe schooners Magnolia and Andromeda -- conated on account of attempting to run the blockade, were sold in New York at auction by order of the United States Marshal, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The amount realized was \$166,203 63.

A HOME FOR THE REGRO.

The President has with characteristic wisdom and benevolence, or mended a scheme of soluntary expatriculor to the free people of color in the United State. He has not told them that their presence to offensive to him; for fearering not. He has not told them that their presence to offensive to him; for fearering not. He has not told them that their presence to offensive to him; for fearering not have cause of any demerit in themselves, it would be rejudicial to the country; for he as much prejudicial to the country; for he as surely free not believe that it would. But he b looked upon the realities around him and com-prehended them aright, and resolved to obe; on so manifestly resting upon hi and to put forth his arm to save our country from the crits of slavery, and to rescue an op-pressed race from bondage in the South and from an intolerable prescription in the North. The necessity of holding the negro in slavery in the South, and of subjecting him to political excitation and social oppression in the North, has not been discussed by the President, and need not be discussed by the people. The facts are deplorably manifest, and must be emprehended and dealt with as they exist. It true, that but one sich of the people of the United States are of African desc also true that more than one-fourth of the peo ple of Washington City are of that race, (vidare free from the bonds of slavery, they have proved as peaceful, as innocent, and as thrifty disadvantages and discouragements. But these facts have no bearing upon the practical ques of their own free will and second, permit the Northern people do not desire his presence, la en. Yet a terrible war is now raging which the destiny of the negro is involved; permanent condition of the negro shall have been stablished. It is in vain to think of modifying he sentiment of the people and the legislation of the States in either section of the Republic The border States may and will prefer th Union to slavery. But that will not settle the question. The negro must linger unweld ong them, if permitted to remain at all; un me in the regions his labor has redeen rom the forest and the jungle; unwelcome the fields his hands have so long cultivated ;

us because of its existence, and His wrath wi not be appeared until the day of deep repen nce and thorough restitution. There is room upon God's footstool for these five million of his creatures-room for them to enjoy life, and liberty, and happiness. It may be found wherever sought. Seek the spot and to go. The civilized world will approve the act. The nations of the earth will unite with

ensed toll : unwelcome in the pres

ce of the master and the mistress his fidelity

and love have cherished. It is a rigid, crue

truth. God's avenging hand is now chastening

us in observabing the infant nation.

No violence is necessary for the accomplis ment of this great design. Tenn of thousand ands will be offered by their patriot master rebel masters to our camps. No violence need

No evil need follow. The fields of the South will be as fertile as ever. The competition mpense of the laborer must be added to the price of the product of these fields every mt heart will rejoice at the privilege of paying it.

battle of the Union must be The Union must be preserved: In the blood of its children it may be ; yet this not in vain for a more perfect Union, a more enduring basis, a more equitable spirit, and more benev oleut aspirations, shall be established as the characteristics of our Republic and transmit ted as the inheritance of our children.

TROMAS C. CONNOLLY. Washington, August 21, 1862.

THISD DESTRICT REGIMENT.-The recruiting for this regiment is progressing finely, and the citizens of the District will soon have another regiment to represent them in the great battl The organization is under the control of Gen. Wadsworth, who has made good ons for officers, and hence the succ which has already been attained. In his effort be has been ably and diligently sustal his staff, to whom great credit is due. Every loyal citizen of the District cannot but fee scere pleasure at the success which adds additional credit to the citizens of Washington.

We call attention to the corresponder setween Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, and the secretary of State. Mr. Hughes, who seems to of a political demagogue than a statesman, is very much exercised about the Abolitionists, and desires Mr. Seward to exerise his authority in putting them down, which ertainly illustrates Mr. Hughes' intelligence and wisdom. The response of Mr. Seward is most excellent, and should cause the Pennsylania demagogue to hide his head for shume

POINT LOOKOUT HOSPITAL.-The latest ac count Som the "Hammond Hospital," located upon Point Lookout, represent the general on of the invalids, some 1,300 in nur per, as very comfortable and satisfactory. Dr.

Wagner has charge of the hospital. Mrs. Gibbons, of New York, who is distin ulahed for her benevolence and philanthropy s at the head of the female nurses. A large m ber of the patients are from Harrison's Land ing.

We are happy to learn that the talente Miss Elida B. Rumsey is to give a musica entertainment at the Navy Yard Protestan Episcopal Church, this Friday even .30 p. m., for the benefit of the sick soldier in that part of the city. She will be fully sustained by competent talent. Go and hear t if you would like a good musical treat.

BOUNTY LAND .- In answer to inquiries whether Union volunteers are to receive bounty land we would say that no soldiers' bounty land law was passed by Congress; but the homestead law provides that all soldiers serving in the Union army, whether citizens or not, shall be entitled

THE COLORED MEN OF SALKN.—The colored people of Salem, Massachusetts, are to hold a meeting to take into consideration the subject of the President's address concerning emigra-of the President Emigra-of t tion to Central America.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Frank W. Bughes of Pa., to Secretary Second. Er. Seward Requested to put

down Abelitionis

PATRIOTIC RESPONSE OF

The Saliswing Important accompanded between Francis W. Hughes, Ber., Chairm of the Democratic State Central Commits

and Secretary Reward, will be read with interest in the secret of No. Brightle of the
Heapquartess or the Democratic Grant Contracts of The Secret.

Thinkelephtis, Aug. 11, 1862.

How. William H. Senord, Servisity of Blate:
Dam Sen. With some beinguithen I take the
liberty of enologing to you three documents,
viz: The Address of the Besoccatic State
Courted Committee of the Senic; an Address
this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and
the form of a call for a great mass meeting,
about to be held in this offy.

Allow us to say that the address of the comnities has been much assailed by Isselfing sid
irdiscutal journals, conducted by those who
claim to be your political friends. The denusciation has been so decided as to pronounce it reasonable,
you can best determine if you road if. It is
engthy and may take up too much of your
time, but the address issued by myself, this
day, is comparatively stort, and as it states
postages as influently to desermine the character
postages as influently to desermine the character.

you will read the latter.

As the address of the committee us well as that by myself, as chalranas, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of a material representation of the latter product the control of the second of the second pen the second the second of the second pen the second may be seen of Penney' vanis, and, I believe, of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey, Petin sylvanis, New York, Ohio, I diana, and Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men will, and political charges, remain years to make the control of the end of the end of the end loyal. If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and W, in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or ferre you is any degree to promote us polley of the part of the administration of President Liticols to pull down the demon of abolitionism, my sole object in addresses, you this (perhaps presumptuous) note shall be more than abundantly of the state of the stat

Response of Fociolary Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, August 19th, 1862.

To F. W. Highes, Edg., Headquarters of the Demogratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvahla, Philodelphia:

DEAR Sta: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant, together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrate and all other releads of the Committation in Pennsylvanie." friends of the Constitution in Pennsyl and the other being a call for a mass ; of the chisene of Philadelphia, the obof the chieses of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm pur pure to summe by the maintenance of the lit tional Constitution with devotion to the historial Constitution with devotion to the historial Union," and, further, "to declaim bestility to the policy and measures eail who such to prostitute the country to the purposes of Aboliticalism, and formally to express the intention of the Democrat party to do as it has always hitherit dotte, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitution all power, and to defend it, at whatever peril against the indicous and treasonable teach logs of Aboliticalism.

desire me to read them and weigh them for myre t. You further intimate a hope that the persent of the papers will have the eff at of producing exactions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the de-mon of A hostionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted which they were issued, and with a full confi-dence in the allocarity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have swowed. You will allow me 6 say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political surveys be-tween opposing parties about questions of civil ambiestration, but in a civil war, carried on by exacting armies on an issue of national life or the contraction of the contraction of

belliqu.

A sation, like an individual, can do only ching effectually at one time. It cames which unite in siding the of dismion, to pursue as. Inferior demo of dismion, to pursue as. Inferior demo whether imaginary or real.

I which that the wrangles which occurre among the Cruasders about their respectly orders, when they sat down to the slege of Jerussiam were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about abolitionists would now be in the army of the Potomae in front of Blobmoul. What is unwise in the camp at such a somest cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in he assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in meditating be veen different parties and isalous sects, or se in watching and consistentially the duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be serve the country in my own way, I am income. A colitionists and income and D. these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrate and Republicans, Aloilludinist and slaveholders, in bolaif of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reciting back into the den of darknesses from whome it spring. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try. whence he would be, but I do ye place, I should try, I am, very respectfully, Your ob't serveot, William H. Saware.

Minimum Staves Escarino to Assaulta.

A lettrarom Haden, Articaes, mys;

"Our amps will sours with contrabunds.

They are now conting largely from across the river in Mississippi. What is to be done with them! I do not know. O'what here was a place of refige, a land which they could easily reach and become industrious and happy fromman! eVe are happy to say that the President has ound such a "place of refuge," and that he will soon extend a general invitation to them

Se We learn from an undoubted source

BY TELEGRAPH.

Personal vise, Aug. 21. The remor in regu-tion the historical configuration of Gon. Excitety elibertal for said informed strapes in this city with dut foundation.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

Movement of the Rebit Army to Meet the Fro Movement Against Richmond. New Post, 'August 21.—The Her Separch dated Poolewille, Maryland, giving he statement of a civilian who left Elchmond at the 13th, that the rebel troops were then ouring out of Elchmond on the Virginia Cen-

rat railroad.

It was then known that the evacuation of farrison's Landing bad commenced, and heavy avenuants of srops were being made, sup-oced to be for the purpose of meeting the rederal operations against Richmond from the forth.

He stoped two hours at Gordonaville, an way ten trains arrive from Richmond an lipnoburg, bringing troops and supplies. If judges that the entire rebel army concentrate along the Virginia Contral railroad amount

#### FROM HAVANA.

New Your, Assert 21.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Hovana, with advice a the sixteenth. The yellow fever was decreasing, but for the past month has been verifated. Dates from Orizaba to the 28th ultimo an

Dates from Orizaba to the 28th ultimo and Vers Crux to the 1st instant are received.
General Dubiado had offered General Cobos, who succeeded Marques in command, 3300,000 to turn his troops over to the Maxican Government, the missey to be paid out of a loan negotiated with the representatives of the United States.
The Presch steamer Greende bombarded Campeachy, destroying several houses, but was driven off by schooler hastily armed by the authorities.

authorities.
Advices from Marginique report that 4,000 of the French reinforcements for the French atmy in Mexico had reached there—25,000 troops were expected.

The New Administration Kontucky.

Frankvow, August 18.—This morning at 11 o'clock, Hon. James F. Robinson was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, in the hall of the Mouse of Representatives, the Senate and its officers being present. Hr. Robinson made the best speech for the occasion I ever beard. He possesses the entire confidence of the Union party of Kentucky, and he will prove himself equal to the emergency. D. C. Wickliffe, of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, is to be Secretary of Hate, and James W. Tate is to be Assistant Secretary. These are stort admirable appointments, and will meet the approximents, and will meet the approximents, and will meet the approximents, and will meet the appointments of all Union men. The Senate by manimous vote re-lected Hon. John F. Fisk, Speaker of that body. This is a high and deserved compliment to Mr. Fisk, and is indicative of the sufmation in which he is held by the Union near of Kendady.

The John Morgan stare has subsided.

and brutal Col. Boyd and Col. The wounded, the former fatally.

# From Fortress Monroe

Formus Mossos, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Col. Holling the resolution prevells, there will be no
questions a desiration left to settle. If it
full, there will be time enough to settle all such
questions.

I am not to dictate a course for othere to
pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a
citiest, can I know, with favor or disfavor.

Postrana Mossos, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Col. Holiday, of the Minety misth New York regiment,
did yesterday, at Norfolas, of typhold fever.
The steamships Vanderbilt and Baltic, after
a shoper of the line of

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of the Rebols at Charlest

New Manaus, Mo., Aug. 20.—A force of cavairy from this post, under Capt. Frank Moore while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel, camp on White Oak Bidge, west of Hickman, and killed four of the enemy and tool intesteen prisoners, including three captains. They also captured awanty-seem horses, an about one hundred stand of arms. Capt. Moor and one of the privates were wounded; non killed.

The Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, Absconded. Reinforcements Sent Into Kentuckyl

Philippipia, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis says that the Mayor of Hendergo, Kantucky, has find to the robel army, and that the entire oldy concell have been array, and that the entire oldy concell have been and giving but were released upon resigning and giving bond in the sum of \$5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized, and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana regiments, four companies of careiry, and one battery have already gone into Kentoky, and other regiments were expected to leave last night.

More Robel Flondishness Circipsart, Aug. 31.—A fraight train on t Covington and Lexington railroad, which is Covington at 10 clock last night, siter pass Garrett's Station, ran over obstructions place on the track, and was precipitated down steen suphashment. Henry D. Smith, engineer, and Abe Tame Danksman, were instantly killed. The loo motive and sleven cars were complete

wrecked.

It is supposed that the design of threwing this train off the track originated with secenticipits, it was understood that a number of troops would peak over the road hast night.

The 12th and 16th Indiana and 46th Ohio

From Aspingopii.

Carthagena dates show come in the interior, and an engage expected between Measurer

the French blockeds of Menican ports is understood to be only for the purpose of presenting arms and ammunition being issued, and
will not interfere with legitimate 4 rades, a quit
The steamer Counsider, from Livespeen, actived at Applawali on the 18th instance of the
The steamer Lima was totally lost on the
11th of July, fifty-three miles, south of Cobije,
but the main and passengers were sayed and
taken to Cobija by the ship Mounight.

Maine Regiments on the Way.

PORTLAND, Ma., August 20.—The Simienth Iaise regiment, which left yesterday for the cat of war, will be followed to morrow by the seventeenth regiment; on Monday, by the Sinctoenth regiment; and on the Saturday following by the Twentieth regiment.

orrespondent speaking of reorgiting in Mis-ouri, says that the Germans would contribute immensely to the new regiments, if there was to late.

leader to rouse and animate them. At one of their great mass meetings, lately, a speaker alimed to this, and remarked that the only thing needed was a name to rally around. He mentioned a General, but the response, "Fremont!" "Francort!" instantly came from thousands of throats, and the meembly rent the air with the heartlest cheers for the Pathfinder. thousands of throats, and the meembly rent the air with the heartlest cheers for the Pathfinder. The Germans are true to their sest love; so this The Germans are true to their first love; so this day. Fremont's name attre more submaniant among them than would the presence of all bird other Generals of American birth. The mine is largely true with every class of Loyalists throughout the North-West. In a very able and stirring discourse, preached yesteqlay to a large congregation in the Union Methodist Holson of Charles and Stirring discourse, preached yesteqlay to a large congregation in the Union Methodist Holson of the Green of the Iwas Unfrently; spore of Fremont as "the greatest and level, desire the very end of their revolution, unless they could deprive labor of suffrage. The trainces who have now saurped the political power from the people, with saure surpersonder it if they succeed in scheduling, there is the beginning, merely to use of Fremont as "the greatest and level, device therefore their purpose in and generals"—an allusion which secures the most emphatic endorsement at the close of the service.

Communicated.

Twinterm Maine Volunterms—Col. Amer. General Walner Volunterms—Col. Amer. Green Washburn has shown his sagarity in the appointment of Lieut. Adelbert Amer. Fifth artillery, U. S. army, to the coloneley of the Twentleth regiment, Maine volunteers. Although still a young man, Colonel ame is seniorately and qualified in every way to command a regiment of fighting mon, such as the brave soldiers from the "Pine Tree State" have every proved themselves.

Col. Ames entered West Point when twenty years of age—he was appointed from Maine in 1865 and graduated in 1861, the fourth in his class. It is the battle of Bull Ruo, where he was severely wounded, he was attached to and commanded a scotion of Griffing hattery. His gallant conduct on that cocasion is too wides and praise of his superior officers, by whom he has been recommended for heres.

We confidently anticipate a brilliant convert. We cold the propels to the arise cold to the continue of the colon, and the colon, and the respective of the superior officers, by whom he has been recomme day Fremont's name stirs more enterelastic

and praise of his superior officers, by whom he has been recommended for brevet. We confidently anticipate a brilliant oppose

for this young commander and the Twentieth

Maine regiment.

The first payments of postage currency were made yesterday by the Treasury. The noise are delivered to the Treasurer, perforated like the postage stamps. They are printed on the best bank note paper, and therefore more difficult to separate than the stamps in use. The public must be cautious when separating them and not mutilate them, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulations now in ture for United States notes, namely, if any part of the note is missing, a proportionate sum is deducted from the nominal amount. For some days paymenters will absorb a large portion of the deliveries, and later the stamps of the same regulations are noted by the further than the stamps in the stamps in the stamps in the stamps in use of the same regulations now in turee for United States notes are delivered and distributed the same as those of higher denominations.

States note and the stamps in the st Maine regiment.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.-We load city papers issued extras yesterday, announ ing the retreat of Gen. Pope's army as far as Fairfax, and that Jackson was in pursuit with spending 120,000 men. This extraordinary news, based deep interupon a mere rumor, caused a great ex in the city. It was a good story, to sell extras, which, doubtless, was the object.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARRANGAM correspondent writing from Helens, Arkanes, thus speaks of J. S. Phelps, the newly sp pointed military governor

The appointment of Mr. Phelps is a me infortunate one. His luteuse pro-slavery fee ing will prompt him to do the very thing for which the rebellion is waged, namely; con-

ing will prompt him to do the very thing for which the rebellion is waged, namely; conserve the interests of slavery, hinder the tendency to emancipation, and give aid and camfort to the enemy in this particular, winning golden opinions from them, and disappolating the friends of a regenerated State government, in which slavery shall not be the controlling interest.

Throughout Arkanasa there are many of this class, who ardently wish to see slavery put in course of ultimate extinction, that the State may rise to an improved civilization, and samiliate to the institutions of freedom.

What had J. S. Phelps done, that he should have merited this hone? He bas opposed the President's plans and policy from the beginning. He has been the most intenesty president's plans and policy from the slave States. He was the open spologist and justifier of the border radian salds upon Kanase; and there are loyal men in his own district in Southwest Missouri, his former supporters, who openly delare that he was at first in full symputhy with the rebellion, and would have joined the robule if behad not held a set in Congress, and, from his habitual contion, waited to see which way the content was likely to turn. Was this an appointment fis to be made! Verily the magnaminty of our honest President in great!

Rignoling Blacks.—The Attorney General

Remolling Blucks.—The Attorney General of Massachusetts concludes a letter on the enfoltment of colored citizens as foliows:

The authorities of hismachusetts have no more right to diffinite its question to the colored to the color

APPEAL TO THE NEW OF MARYLAND BY ANNA MILLA CARROLL.

Miss Carroll, who takes a lively interest in the general contest, and especially in every thing touching Maryland, has published an appeal to the men of her native State, to re-A portion of her "Appeal" runs

mi notation as the ballet hor.

Within the legicle, deery generalized in Marcha the Period obtained and revolution—issel; costing a morifies of human life of not been than two included and fifty million.

And yet, from the day we achieved our independence, the desputement of Europe have secretly been against we; and especially, has England susappeat the destruction of our demiceration institutions. It was for this purpose, and not from considerations of a philashropic or humans character; that England, siller having forced shaper upon he, abulished it in her own dominions.

It was to wacken England, not to move republican liberty, that France become our ally in the American Evolution.

It was to check the growth of Registed and France, and not from any love for the principles of free government, that has maintained for at the friendality of Enusie.

To suppose, in the swent of a final dismemberment of the Unice, that he berder States can maintain their liberties, by uniting with the Considerate States, with be a fast mistake. Let this be understood now, for bereafter it will be too late.

The traitors never designed to unite in a per-

o rule.

They know fall well that the laboring classes, being the injerity, hold the political power in all the bonder binates, and consequently would be all the bonder binates, and consequently would be a major, and

old has or wanted the right of labor to an equal vote.

For, if by her apathy, she allows the Union to be lost, she will heresther have to fight alone for the recovery of those very rights she now so abundantly enjoys.

The desion of aristogracy, which is now denneshing the country in traternal blood, in

August 5th, 1802.

His Lincotn and sun Wounner Soldina.

A prominent merchant of Boston, who has been spending a few days in the city, manifesting a deep interest in the welfare of the sick and deep interest in the welfare of the mor and wounded soldiers here, has piscod in the heads of the President's wife the sum of \$1,000, to be appropriated by her for the benefit of the man in the military hospitals. He has observed the quilt and uncatentations memore in which Mrs. Limonin contributed to the comfort of the suffer-life Union soldiers, and consisted to sak the privilege of placing the amount named in her bands, believing that in no other way would the money he better or more judiciously appropriated. The charge was promptly and cheerfully accepted.—N. X. Post.

William Allen, of Ohio, who was United States Senator during the Administrations of Van Buren and Tylor, made a speech at Chilli-cothe on the 13th instant. He gave a history of the war, defined the nature of constitutional of the war, defined the nature of constitutions obligations; and declared it impossible for a chartesto-necesse from the Union. He subgitted life. Lincoln for the two which he had shown to generate of Democratic politics, remarking that he had only reproved Republican com-

GEM. STURGES'S COMMAND.—It is said that the Gen. Student Comman.—It is eath that the collowing regiments have been assigned to the command of Gen. Surgis: Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, Second New York battery, Sighty-taid Rulains. Thirteenth: Hamachusetts, and the Minety-first and One-hundred-and-fourteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

On the Way.—A dispatch was received yearday morning stating that 7,000 troops were at Port Deposits waiting transportation to this sign.

la this city is coming up manfully. Twenty were recruited in the Becond District Columbia regiment yesterday.